

CLAIM 5. The fuel reformer of claim 1, wherein an average thickness of said Cr oxide layer is 5 to 100 μm .

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CLAIM 6. The fuel reformer of claim 1, wherein a thin film having a Cr concentration higher than a Cr concentration of a base material is formed on a surface of steel material making the reformer, and thereafter a Cr oxide layer formed by heat treatment is formed thereon.

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Please add the following new claims 11-17:

CLAIM 11. The fuel reformer of claim 2, wherein an average thickness of said Cr oxide layer is 5 to 100 μm .

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CLAIM 12. The fuel reformer of claim 3, wherein an average thickness of said Cr oxide layer is 5 to 100 μm .

CLAIM 13. The fuel reformer of claim 4, wherein an average thickness of said Cr oxide layer is 5 to 100 μm .

CLAIM 14. The fuel reformer of claim 2, wherein a thin film having a Cr concentration higher than a Cr concentration of a

base material is formed on a surface of steel material making the reformer, and thereafter a Cr oxide layer formed by heat treatment is formed thereon.

CLAIM 15. The fuel reformer of claim 3, wherein a thin film having a Cr concentration higher than a Cr concentration of a base material is formed on a surface of steel material making the reformer, and thereafter a Cr oxide layer formed by heat treatment is formed thereon.

CLAIM 16. The fuel reformer of claim 4, wherein a thin film having a Cr concentration higher than a Cr concentration of a base material is formed on a surface of steel material making the reformer, and thereafter a Cr oxide layer formed by heat treatment is formed thereon.

CLAIM 17. The fuel reformer of claim 5, wherein a thin film having a Cr concentration higher than a Cr concentration of a base material is formed on a surface of steel material making the reformer, and thereafter a Cr oxide layer formed by heat treatment is formed thereon.